

Naming of Streets and Buildings at ARV Castle Hill

Compiled from the Archives by Robin Wood in 2011, updated March 2021.
Villages listed in order of opening.

Mowll Village (Mowll Memorial Village) Opened 24 October 1959

To fulfil Archbishop and Mrs Dorothy Mowll's vision, Mowll Memorial Village, Homes for Aged People was opened in October 1959. The Village was established by the Sydney Diocese of the Church of England as a living memorial to a much beloved Archbishop and his wife, honouring their 25 years of service to the Church, and their untiring support for members of the armed forces during the Second World War.

The election of a Board of Management in 1961 resulted in Mowll Memorial Village becoming the first Village of 'The Sydney Church of England Homes for Aged Persons'. Formation of the present Board in 1964 changed the name to 'Church of England Retirement Villages' and in 1979 the name was again changed to 'Anglican Retirement Villages' (ARV). In 2016 ARV and Anglicare Sydney were merged and the organisation is now known as Anglicare.

Unlike most ventures that are established according to a preconceived plan, Mowll Village evolved only as need arose and finance became available.

Alice Hancox Close – named after Alice Hancox who from 1965-1980 was the first social worker interviewing thousands of potential residents. In 1982 she became a resident in Ferntree Court, Hopetoun Village and continued to contribute to the village serving on many committees and councils.

Barker Drive – Frederick Barker, a firm evangelical, 1st Bishop of Sydney 1855-1881. In 1856 he founded the Church Society (known as The Home Mission Society, and now Anglicare) and Moore College for the training of clergy.

Bishops Walk – Traditionally, after inauguration the Bishop would walk around the boundaries of his parish. After the official opening of Mowll Memorial Village the Bishops did walk around the perimeter of Mowll Village. At the time the fence beside Bishops Walk was the southern boundary of the property.

Broughton Avenue – William Grant Broughton was Archdeacon of New South Wales from 1833 – 1836 when he became the 1st and only Archbishop of Australia 1836 – 1853. He was instrumental in setting up a number of Dioceses and founding the Kings School, Parramatta. In 2014 during the Lober Square redevelopment Broughton Avenue was extended through the village centre to Hilliard Drive.

Cecilia Place – Cecilia Allshorn was the first nursing sister and later first matron of Leumeah Nursing Home. She was well respected and worked for ARV from 1963-73.

Dorothy Mowll Court – named after Mrs Dorothy Mowll who conceived the idea of providing a 'Community of Christian Care' that would enable retired clergy and church workers to live in fellowship and comfort.

Ebbs Lane – named in memory of Rev Arthur Ebbs, Rector of Manly 1924-1948. Originally on this site in Broughton Avenue was Ebbs House, built with funds donated by the Trustees of St Matthews Church Women's Residential, Manly.

Elizabeth Hake Close – named in recognition of Elizabeth Hake's contribution to the Social Club Committee. She and her friend Win Harrison, both clergy widows, were good social workers and organisers.

Fairfax House – Sir Vincent Fairfax made a gift of 10,000 pounds from his parents' H & R Fairfax Charitable Fund to build Fairfax House. Sir Vincent and Lady Fairfax continued to support the organisation. (Building demolished in February 2016 to make way for new apartments)

Fillingham Community Centre – named in recognition of Archdeacon Bob Fillingham's major contribution to the establishment and growth of ARV. Bob was a member of the first committee involved with the establishment of the Church of England Homes for Aged Persons, recommending the Castle Hill property as a suitable site. He became a member of the Board when it was constituted in 1962-63 and served until his resignation in 1987.

Goodwin Crescent – Named after Rev Clive Goodwin, member of the Board of the Church of England National Emergency Fund (CENEF). The Board recommended to Archbishop Mowll that the Castle Hill site would be a suitable site for the proposed homes for aged persons. Archdeacon Goodwin donated the statue outside the sunroom of Lober House, and the three plaques of Faith, Hope and Charity on the wall to the left of the front entrance to Lober House. Goodwin House was demolished in 2013 and the newly constructed crescent around the bowling and croquet green was given the name Goodwin Crescent.

Gregory Close – named after Rev Oliver Gregory who lived in a unit in the area and was a very keen pastoral visitor.

Hermon Slade House, Nell Slade Respite Centre and Slade Avenue – named after early personal benefactors Nell and Hermon Slade of Bonds Industries. Slade Avenue was relocated in 2014 during the Lober Square redevelopment, providing access to the villas adjacent to Pine Lodge. Hermon Slade House was demolished in February 2016 to make way for new apartments.

Hilliard Drive – named after Bishop William Hilliard who dedicated Mowll Memorial Village. He was founding Headmaster of Trinity Grammar School. Rector of St John's, Parramatta, coadjutor Bishop, and diocesan registrar, he was a gifted writer and much in demand as a speaker.

Kerle Crescent – named after Bishop R Clive Kerle, first ARV Chairman 1961-5. Clive Kerle was General Secretary of the NSW Branch of the Church Missionary Society and then from 1956 to 1965 he was coadjutor Bishop of Sydney.

Kidner Close – named after Rev H S Kidner, first full time chaplain of Mowll Memorial Village (1963-67), and then part time assistant chaplain until 1983.

Leumeah Hostel – first assisted care complex. Aboriginal name meaning ‘Here I rest’. Building vacated when Donald Coburn Nursing Home opened in September 1999. Some space then used by Sisson Clinic, the ARV Computer Club, the Foundation Bookshop and Petticoat Lane second hand goods stalls. Building demolished in 2012/13.

Lober House – Mr W H Lober (owner and director of Morris Motors, William Street, Sydney) in 1957 made the first donation towards establishing a retirement village. In 1958 he organised an appeal throughout the Sydney Diocese. He gave a personal guarantee to the Bank of NSW for a loan for a deposit to purchase the property, the loan to be repaid within twelve months. As a condition of sale, the name *Elwatan* could not be used by ARV. ‘Lober’ was a logical choice for renaming the main house. Lober House and its precincts are at the centre of the Castle Hill site, hence the name ‘Lober Square Redevelopment’. Lober Drive leads from Broughton Avenue roundabout to the main entrance of Lober House.

Louis Lowenthal Day Care Centre, incorporated into the former Sisson Clinic, was named after a leading Sydney Surgeon, Dr Louis Lowenthal, first Director of Welfare Services. This was an acknowledgement of all he had done on a voluntary basis to raise standards of welfare and medical care within the villages.

Margarete Free Room in Lober House – Margarete was a refugee from war torn Europe who arrived in Sydney with nothing. She took a new surname ‘Free’ in celebration of the freedom afforded her in Australia. On her death she left her estate to ARV.

Mary Place - named after Nurse Mary “Norrie” Norris who worked for ten years with Cecilia Allshorn. Mary lived in a unit on Western Road where she started an accommodation service in her unit for on-call nurses.

Menzies Room – the large meeting room in the Fillingham Community Centre recognises Sir Robert and Dame Pattie Menzies contribution to the establishment of aged persons’ homes. Patty shared Dorothy Mowll’s concerns about the lack of assistance for older people who did not own a home, so she asked her husband if the Government could do something. In 1954 The Aged Person’s Homes Act was passed and it provided 2 for 1 Government Funding to organisations building homes for the aged.

Milne Court – named after the Rev Robert Milne who had a formative and close association with ARV over many years, being Rector of the Parish of St Paul’s Castle Hill for 20 years, and a Board member until 1981. Rev Milne conducted the opening service for Mowll Village.

Mowll Village Centre – Built on the roundabout at the junction of Broughton Avenue and Hilliard Drive, it was used as the administrative offices from 1964 – 1966 when they were moved further along Broughton Avenue, closer to Castle Hill Road. The records office and large print room were also in Broughton Avenue. The print room printed ARV Annual Reports, the monthly Village Voice distributed to all residents, and some village papers. In mid 2004 ARV Administration (now known as the Support Centre) transferred to leased accommodation in Norwest Boulevard, Baulkham Hills.

In recent years Mowll Village Centre was used as meeting rooms for residents, and housed the Bargain Box selling pre loved clothing. These services were relocated and the building was demolished in 2014 making way for an improved roundabout.

Pilcher Avenue - named after Bishop (Charles) Venn Pilcher, bishop in Sydney from 1935 – 1971. He was an outspoken advocate for war refugees, a musician, hymn writer, and author of Bible commentaries. Pilcher Avenue, the road formerly between Sisson Clinic and Petticoat Lane, disappeared with the redevelopment of the site in 2013.

Pine Lodge –one of the original cottages designed by architect JF Munnings for the staff of Mr and Mrs Robert Dixon, owners of the property ‘Elwatan’. It was built to provide accommodation when the housekeeper and head chauffeur married. During 2014 it was extended and housed ARV staff - the Foundation for Aged Care, the Renewal Project Office and Jobmatch. The pine trees were removed during the redevelopment of Lober Square to allow for the widening of Broughton Avenue. Currently it is used as the Pine Lodge Medical Centre – a privately owned General Practice.

St James Chapel and Dover Hall - were named after the Parish Church of St James, Dover and Dover Castle. Archbishop and Mrs Mowll lived in the shadow of both the church and the castle. The cross in the chapel is made from beams from World War 2 ruins. The church bell is from the shipping terminal in Dover.

Silvermist Crescent - Tall Trees, Silver Mist and Blue Gums were the names of the units in Mowll Village, later demolished to make way for new developments.

Sisson Clinic – construction of the first health services clinic started with a donation of \$6,000 from a resident, Miss Jessie Sisson. The clinic, with 15 respite nursing beds, opened in 1964 and expanded over time. It was originally located where the Fillingham Community Centre now stands. During Stage 1 of the Lober Square Redevelopment Sisson Clinic was housed in Fairfax House. In September 2014 the Clinic moved to the newly built Health Services Building on Broughton Avenue.

Slade Avenue, Hermon Slade House, and Nell Slade Respite Centre – named after early personal benefactors Nell and Hermon Slade of Bonds Industries. The Nell Slade Respite Centre was moved to Old Northern Road, Glenhaven in 2013. Slade Avenue was relocated in 2014, giving access to the new villas adjacent to Pine Lodge.

Tall Trees Avenue – named after the tall trees growing there

The Gatehouse is located halfway between Castle Hill Road and the Tower House because the Dixon’s land only included a narrow access to the property from Castle Hill Road. Since 1960 it has provided hostel accommodation then independent living units for residents, and offices for ARV staff – most recently the Chaplaincy Department. In March 2014 the renovated and enlarged Gatehouse was returned to residents for use as a Community Centre.

Tower House – one of the early buildings on this site that originally housed a water tank in the tower and garages for three cars. It was designed in the style of an English oast house. For many years it was used for resident and guest accommodation. From 1979 until 2013 the Tower House was home to the Mowll Village Men’s Club now known as the ARV Men’s Club (West Section).

Following major restoration in 2015-6 Tower House and the Annexe now provide accommodation for craft groups – pottery, spinning and weaving.

Vittoria Smith Avenue – named after Mrs V J Smith, the first and long serving Warden who commenced duty 22 February 1960

Walters Way – named after Rev John Walters, ARV Chaplain 1967-1986

Western Road – Thought to be named after Archbishop Howard **West** Kilvinton Mowll but more likely named because it was the original track on the western side of the farm.

Wills Café – In 1963 a gift was given by WD and HO Wills for a dining room to meet the needs of the increasing resident population. Wills Café is a reminder of the connection between the Dixon family and the tobacco company they started, British and Australian Tobacco Company, now WD and HO Wills. In 2012 the cafe moved into the ground floor of Lober House whilst the old cafe was demolished. The new purpose built Wills Cafe opened in August 2014.

Smaller buildings along Western Road – eastern side

- | | |
|-------|--|
| No.1 | Southern Cottage purchased by ARV after the estate was bought. |
| No.3 | Girrawheen house aboriginal name meaning “place of flowers”. |
| No.5 | Innesfree house the name of a village in Ireland which Mr & Mrs Innes had known in their early days. |
| No.7a | Buma house aboriginal name meaning of unknown origin. |
| No.7b | Gladstones house of unknown origin. |
| No.9 | Raedon house originally occupied by two sisters whose family home in England was named Raedon. |
| No.11 | Koolewong house aboriginal word thought to mean “native bear”. |
| No.13 | Malvern house an early resident had an association with Malvern College in England. |
| No 15 | Sparrows Green so named because an early resident who came from England spent their last night in Sparrow Green Village Suffolk before sailing to Australia. |
| No.17 | No name recorded but was commonly called Belgrave. |
| No.27 | Bennelong house - aboriginal name of a man who was captured by Lieutenant Bradley and his men from HMS Sirius in November 1789. |
| No.31 | Derribong house named after aboriginal word thought to mean “green trees”. |

Smaller buildings along Western Road – western side starts at 12.

- | | |
|---|---|
| No.12 | Lock Inch house is the name of a castle of the Earl of Stair and a relation of a former resident. |
| No.14, 16, 18 & 20 were not given specific names. | |
| No.22 | Cooyong named after aboriginal word for “bandicoot”. |
| No.24 | Carinya named after aboriginal word for “a peaceful place”. |
| No.26 | Arnold Lodge was built in 1962-63 as a result of a bequest in the will of Maud Arnold. |
| No.28 | Eldon House was the name of a former resident. There may have been a connection with Eldon, County Durham, England. |

- No.30 Mutara is Estonian meaning “my home”.
- No.32 Moonya named after aboriginal word for dwelling.
- No.34 Western Lodge is named after its location on Western Rd.
- No.36 Ingle Cottage was named after Mrs M Ingle Brown who gave a donation, which enabled the building to be constructed.

Nuffield Village – Officially opened 8 October 1966

Nuffield Garden Village, the second village on the Castle Hill site, is built on four acres of the original property purchased by the Church of England in May 1959 and an adjoining four acres/10 hectares purchased in 1964 from the Edgeview Estate. The village was named after William Richard Morris (of Morris car fame), the first Viscount of Nuffield. George Lloyd was Lord Nuffield’s personal representative in Australia and requested that the Nuffield Foundation make a donation for the village to be built. 100,000 Pounds was donated. The names used throughout acknowledge members of the then Nuffield Foundation:

- 1 **Farrer Brown Court** was opened as a hostel the same day as Nuffield Village. Named after Lesley Farrer-Brown first Nuffield Foundation Director.
- 2 **Lambury Hall** - the dining room and kitchen area in Lloyd House. This hall was named after Leonard Lord - Lord Lambury of Northfield. He was the president of British Leyland and better known as Sir Leonard Lord KBE in the auto industry and a peer of William Morris.
- 3 **Lloyd House** – the entrance to Farrer Brown Court, office area and Chapel. Named after Lord Nuffield’s personal representative in Australia, Mr George A Lloyd, Managing Director of Nuffield Australia.
- 4 **Gibb Court** – Independent living units. Named after Sir Geoffrey Cockayne Gibbs (1901-1975), Trustee 1973-1975, and Chairman of the ANZ Bank (1951-67). Unit 7 was a gift from the James N Kirby Foundation in memory of George Lloyd.
- 5 **Harriman Court** – Independent living units. Named after Sir George William Harriman, (b1908) a Director of Austin Motor Co, and one of Lord Nuffield’s motor car companies, and later British Motor Corp (BMC).
- 6 **Kingerlee Lodge** – now the village office and community centre was named after Carl Kingerlee, Ordinary Trustee
- 7 **Lillian Nuffield Court** – Independent living units, named after Lady Elizabeth Maud known as Lillian (Anstey) Nuffield.
- 8 **William Hobbs Library** – in Farrer Brown Court, named after Wilfred Hobbs, Nuffield Trustee 1949-1971.

Originally separate buildings, Farrer Brown Court and Lloyd House were joined for the convenience of both staff and residents who attended Lloyd House for meals and entertainment.

Cowley Bell - The Cowley Bell (outside Ladies and Lavender) came from the Morris Motor Works in Cowley, UK. It was used to summon men to war work. Mr Karl Kingerlee, Trustee of the Nuffield Foundation, arranged for the bell to be transported to Australia. It arrived in early 1967 and was hung outside Lloyd House. For many years it was rung to announce the start of Sunday Service at St Michael's Chapel.

Inwood Close – leading from Gough Drive to Nuffield garages was named after Merv Inwood, an ARV maintenance man.

Kingerlee Lodge from 1960 – 1976 was the home of the 1st Administrator, Gordon Atkins and his family. The first Administrative Office was in his home until 1964 when it was moved to the Mowll Village Centre. When the Atkins family left in 1976, the house was divided into independent living accommodation. In 20 it became the office and community centre for Nuffield Village.

St Michael's Chapel in Lloyd House is named after the St Michael's Church in Linlithgow, Scotland, home of the Earls of Hopetoun. When Hopetoun Village was opened the Rev Walters, ARV Chaplain, announced that "The Nuffield Chapel would service both Nuffield and Hopetoun Villages". A few months later a Nuffield resident asked if the chapel could be named St Michael's, having come from Linlithgow, Scotland, where St Michael's was a large church. The Nuffield Foundation Offices were situated in the city of Linlithgow and the Earls of Hopetoun had lived there for many generations.

Hopetoun Village - Officially opened 28 November 1970.

Named after Lord Hopetoun 1st Governor General of Australia
The family seat of the Earls of Hopetoun is at Linlithgow, Scotland.

Barton Hall – named after Sir Edmund Barton, Australian politician and judge who was the 1st Prime Minister of Australia and a founding justice of the High Court of Australia.

Charlton Drive – named in memory of Archdeacon W D A Charlton of Charlton Boys' Homes. Ten acres of land along David Road were sold to the Home Mission Society and proceeds from the sale helped to pay for the Castle Hill property. The two weatherboard houses used by the Dixons and the farm manager were moved uphill near to the present day Men's Club. The houses were used as sleeping quarters for the boys. A new brick building was constructed housing the kitchen and day room/recreation room where they had their meals. The boys cleared the land and grew vegetables.

Community Room - originally used as dressing rooms for performances on the Barton Hall stage. This room was refurbished in 2010 as an informal meeting place for residents. It disappeared when the stage was removed from Barton Hall in 2012 during major refurbishment of the Hopetoun Community Centre.

Courts - named after flowers: Azalea, Begonia, Camellia, and Rose and Australian natives: Acacia, Ferntree, Grevillea, Melaleuca, Telopea and Waratah

D’Arcy Irvine Drive – named in honour of Gerard D’Arcy-Irvine, coadjutor Bishop of Sydney from 1926-1932. He was an evangelical, a man of moderate temperament with a reputation as a conciliator, who took on much of the routine work of the expanding diocese.

Gordon Atkins Centre – Named after the first Administrative Officer of the Retirement Villages 1960-76, it incorporated the Hopetoun Village Office, the Library, the Ladies’ Snooker Club, Hopetoun Kiosk and the art and crafts room. At the 20th Anniversary Celebrations the arts and craft room was renamed the Leisure Centre. Following refurbishment in 2012-13 it is now part of the Hopetoun Community Centre.

Gough Drive – Archbishop Hugh Gough opened Mowll Village (24 October 1959). He was Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia from 1959-1966. He succeeded Archbishop Mowll and was the last Archbishop from England.

Gowrie Drive – Lord Gowrie was the longest serving Governor General of Australia (1936-44). Previously, as Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, he served as Governor of South Australia (1928-1934) and New South Wales (1935).

Hopetoun Community Centre – During 2012-13 the Gordon Atkins Centre and Barton Hall precincts were refurbished. The separate buildings are now under one roof with level flooring throughout. The installation of a lift beside the Leisure Centre provides easier access to the upper level. The complex is now known as the Hopetoun Community Centre and was opened by the NSW Governor, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir on Wednesday 18 September, 2013.

Lydia Wardley Centre –built as a live-in residence for staff, it now has 4 independent living units. The Lydia Wardley Trust contributed to the cost of the building. Lydia’s Will provided for “... the erection or maintenance in Parramatta of alms houses for aged ...”. In 1977 the trustees found it impractical to continue operating the home at Rydalmere and as a result of negotiations with the Church of England Retirement Villages, and by a deed dated 31 July 1980, transferred the assets of the Trust to ARV subject to some conditions.

Men’s Club – In the early 1970’s ARV bought back the 10 acres previously sold to the Home Mission Society for the Charlton Boys’ Home. The land was used to build the second and largest stage of Hopetoun Village. The weatherboard houses were demolished and the brick building became the Men’s Club. In 2009 the building was renovated to provide a small meeting room and a kitchen equipped to cater for social functions.

Norman Hall Close – Norman Hall was a long term resident of Ferntree Court and first ARV Archivist. He organised the Meals on Wheels roster for many years.

Thea Dare Drive – named in memory of Thea Dare who alerted Archdeacon Robert Fillingham that this property was for sale and may be suitable for the proposed retirement village.

Warrina Village – Hostel Opened 28 November **1970**
and Independent Living Units opened in **2004**.

Warrina is an aboriginal name meaning 'place of rest'.

Warrina Hostel was the first hostel/assisted care complex in Australia. The three wings have aboriginal names – Wyuna, Wonga and Warrah. In 2013/4 a major redevelopment program upgraded communal areas and provided an ensuite bathroom for every resident.

Alix Scott Community Centre – named after Alix Scott who lived in the former farm building whilst working as an ARV gardener from 1959-1980.

Bible Garden – adjacent to Warrina Hostel, it was first created in 1973 and featured trees, herbs and flowers mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments. The intention was to provide a place of beauty for rest and meditation. In 2003 it was renewed and a written guide booklet published. Unfortunately in 2012 it largely disappeared when it became part of the Warrina Hostel building site.

Blue Gums Way – leads from Broughton Avenue to the Donald Coburn Centre. This site previously had many Australian native trees. Trees reflect the beauty of God's creation.

Brian King Gardens (Residential Aged Care Facility) – named after Brian King, Bishop of Western Sydney 1993-2003 and in recognition of his special connection to ARV, including as a Board Member for 4 years in the 1990's. Former residents of Phillip Lodge transferred to Brian King Gardens when it opened in 2009.

Cobblestone Way, Farm Close, Granary Place, Harvest Avenue, Heritage Close, Meadows Place and Orchard Avenue reflect the former use of this land.

Cullen Crescent - named after Mrs Barbara Cullen for her contribution to the establishment of the Foundation for Aged Care and for her voluntary assistance to village entertainment. From 1966 to mid 2004 the administrative offices were located on this part of Broughton Avenue close to Castle Hill Road. The records office and large print room were also in Broughton Avenue. The print room printed ARV Annual Reports, the monthly Village Voice distributed to all residents, and some village papers. In mid 2004 ARV Administration (now known as the Support Centre) transferred to leased accommodation in Norwest Boulevard, Baulkham Hills. The buildings were demolished making way for the development of Warrina Village Stage 2.

Donald Coburn Centre – this high care assisted living centre was opened 13 September 1999. It was named in recognition of Donald Coburn's achievements over 24 years as ARV Deputy Chairman, Executive Director and Board Member. A businessman and compassionate Christian, he helped shape Anglican Retirement Villages from one small village into an organisation catering to the needs of 3,500 residents and clients across 22 ARV communities.

Ebbs Lane – Originally on this site in Broughton Avenue was Ebbs House, named in memory of Rev Arthur Ebbs, Rector of Manly 1924-1948. It was built with funds donated by the Trustees of St Matthews Church Women's Residential, Manly. In 2012-3 the land was redeveloped to provide 13 villa style homes.

Edgewood Avenue – named after the Edgewood Estate that owned the eight acres on the corner of David Road and Castle Hill Road that was purchased for building Nuffield Village.

Glade Avenue – access road to Stage 5 Warrina named on completion of the construction of 22 apartments and 2 villas in August 2017.

Gough Drive – Archbishop Hugh Gough opened Mowll Memorial Village (24 October 1959). Hugh Gough was Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia from 1959-1966. He was the successor to Archbishop Mowll and the last Archbishop from England.

Gwen Davidge Pavilion - named in recognition of Gwen's major contributions to all areas of village life. As the honorary ARV Historian and Archivist from 1991 to 2012, she pieced together the history of Anglican Retirement Villages. A tiny person with a generous personality and a big smile, she put her remarkable mind and organisational skills to good use.

Hilliard Drive – named after Bishop William George Hilliard who dedicated Mowll Memorial Village. He was founding Headmaster of Trinity Grammar School. Rector of St John's, Parramatta, Coadjutor Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, he was a gifted writer and much in demand as a speaker.

Kauri Court – named after the trees in the area

Langshaw Circuit is named after the Rev Reginald Norman Langshaw in recognition of his life and contribution to the villages. He was a very popular man.

Laundry Building – The ARV Laundry Services was launched in May 2000 and operated in Broughton Avenue until the services were transferred to commercial premises off site. The building was demolished in 2011 to make way for additional independent living accommodation in Ebbs Lane, Warrina Village.

Silo Lane – access road to former farm buildings and Men's Club named in 2017 when the Castle Hill Building Services Team moved to the remodelled former dairy building near the Men's Workshops.

Sir Vincent and Lady Fairfax Therapy Centre was named in recognition of their donations and ongoing support. In September 2014 therapy services moved to the new Health Centre on Broughton Avenue, Lober Square, Mowll Village. In early 2016 the building was demolished to make way for the re-alignment of Gough Drive and Hilliard Drive intersection, completed in 2017.

Kilvinton Village – Phillip Lodge assisted care facility opened 13 May **1973** and the Hunter Terraces independent living units were opened 18 November **1976**.

Kilvinton Village was named after the Most Reverend Archbishop Howard West Kilvinton Mowll, Archbishop of Sydney (1933 - 1958). Additional land was purchased in 1970 by the Board of the Church of England Retirement Villages for the construction of Kilvinton Village, the fifth village on the Castle Hill site. 1970 was the bicentennial year of the landing of Captain Cook, hence the naming of the streets and buildings.

Clarke Drive – named in honour of Rev William Branwhite Clarke, Minister of Castle Hill and Dural Churches from 1840-44, who conducted and preached at the first service in the area.

Cranswick Court – named after Edward Glanville Cranswick, Rector of Castle Hill, Rouse Hill and Dural in 1899. Cranswick Court backs onto Old Northern Road. In the late 1800's that land was the site of the first timber mill in the area at Rogan's (now Castle) Hill. Originally the four self contained units in this court were for staff accommodation. One is now used for resident accommodation and the remaining units have become the office and community centre for Kilvinton Village.

Hunter Terraces – named in honour of John Hunter, 2nd Governor of New South Wales who produced valuable work in the new colony, including surveys of Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and Broken Bay. These 62 self care units were dedicated on 18 November 1976.

James Cook Drive, linking the entrance to the Village from Old Northern Road with Western Road, was named after Captain James Cook, British explorer, navigator and cartographer. In 1770 on his voyage to discover the Great South Land, Captain Cook discovered and mapped the east coast of Australia, took possession of it for Great Britain and named it New South Wales.

Phillip Lodge - was named after Governor Phillip, the first Governor of the colony of New South Wales. It was built on the site of the former coaching station. The Commonwealth Government made a grant for the commencement of this building, the first and largest stage of Kilvinton Village, comprising 291 hostel rooms. The building was opened and dedicated on 13 May 1973. Residents were transferred to Brian King Gardens in 2009. Phillip Lodge was demolished in 2011.

Tom Thumb Lagoon - was named after the 1.6 metre vessel used by George Bass and Matthew Flinders when they charted the coastal inlets and rivers around Port Jackson.

Western Road – thought to be named after Archbishop Howard West Kilvinton Mowll but more likely named after the western track on the original farm.

Flinders Village - opened and dedicated 26 September 1976

Flinders Village, adjoining Kilvinton Village, was named after Captain Matthew Flinders who sailed aboard the *Reliance* to the penal colony of New South Wales with its second governor, John Hunter. A noted navigator, hydrographer and scientist, Matthew Flinders is famous for circumnavigating Australia, mapping much of its coastline.

Flinders Village was the sixth built on the Castle hill site of 117 acres/47 hectares of land purchased by the Church of England in 1958. The Village was designed to provide 40 self care units with Donington Court providing 180 hostel rooms.

Donington Court complex was named after Captain Matthew Flinders' home town in Lincolnshire, England.